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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

Horace Greeley.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF HIS ILLNESS.

Manifestations of Mental Depression.

Universal Expressions of Sorrow.

NEW YORK, November 30.—In an account narrating at length the closing days of the late Mr. Greeley, he is said during his Western tour to have never slept over four hours at a time. Through day he would often doze in a car and catch snatches of sleep. Upon his return to New York his wife was found to be rapidly failing, and it was while passing sleepless nights at her bedside that he first began to show signs of great mental depression. On one occasion, while the opposition press was criticizing his Pittsburgh speech, he said "If they make the issue that I'm the Democratic candidate, I'm bound to be defeated." This consideration seemed to weigh on his mind. Often when he supposed he was alone, he would put his hands to his head and cry out "oh," as though suffering intense pain. At length, when his wife died, he began to show manifestations of great grief, and it was then he is said to have shown the first positive evidences of mental derangement. The November election seemingly did not interest him; his defeat did not seem to surprise him. He deceived his friends by receiving the news with perfect indifference. On November 8th, one day after the printing of his famous "card," an editorial article appeared in the *Tribune* headed "Conclusions." It was simply a summing up of the result of the election in Greeley's old style. This was his last professional effort. About this he took

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1872.

THE North Carolina Legislature is at a deadlock over the United States Senatorial question. There is a Democratic majority in both Houses, but owing to the bitter struggle between the friends of VANCE and MERRIMON, the Republicans are not without hopes of reelecting Senator POOL, the present incumbent of the office. Judge MERRIMON is the late defeated candidate for Governor, and is the law partner of Mr. PHILLIPS, the newly appointed Solicitor General of the Government.

THE early and rigorous advent of winter renders the question of the condition of our destitute poor one of immediate importance. Among a population as numerous as ours there will always be a considerable number of sick and indigent persons needing relief in some shape, and this class will of course be larger at this season of the year than at any other period. It is to be hoped those of our citizens whom Providence has blest in store and purse may not be unmindful of the claims upon their sympathies of these, their less fortunate and favored fellow creatures.

A MEETING of the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association was held last Friday, at which resolutions were adopted providing for the erection of a memorial column and statue in honor of General MEADE; an executive committee, at the head of which is President GRANT, being appointed ato the charge of the fund to be raised for the purpose. The association will in a few days issue an address inviting the co-operation of Governors, Legislatures, and the Mayors and Councils of cities which furnished forces to the Army of the Potomac, and to Union Leagues, and Associations of Pennsylvania Reserves, and the Grand Army of the Potomac in raising the fund. This is a work in which Pittsburgh will undoubtedly desire to have a creditable share.

SPEAKING of the proposition, now being urged in some quarters, to reorganize the scale of salaries and fees of the present civil list, a contemporary suggests that the best mode of procedure would be by the creation of a commission to inquire into the emoluments of all persons holding office under the United States, and the recommendation of a new scale, which should abolish the fee system as far as possible. This is well as far as it goes; but it would seem that some steps ought also to be taken in the direction of pensioning the employees of the government, when by sickness or old age they are compelled to retire from its service. In view of the great changes which have taken place since the salaries of our government officials were first fixed, the subject of their compensation unquestionably demands a revision. This, indeed, may be said to be a necessary part of civil service reform. But so also may the other, and it can hardly be considered a less important one.

REMARKING on the recent declaration of Speaker BLAINE that "conciliation is the watchword of the second term," a prominent opposition journal says it "don't like the aspect." That paper is evidently anxious to keep up a factious antagonism to the administration, quite irrespective of its deserts or of the wants of the country generally. The South already begins to see that the defeat of the coalition was the best thing that could have happened for its peace and progress. The Republican party, having wiped out lines of latitude, race and color as fixed divisions in the politics of the country, proposes to be magnanimous as well as just. Is it too much to ask that the fossiliferous journals of the class referred to will, for a time at least, cease their ill-engendered efforts to array the North and South against each other? There is as yet no reason to doubt that the coming administration will be worthy of the age, the country and the people. Let it be judged solely by its fruits.

IT is pretty certain that the San Domingo annexation scheme will be revived during the present session of Congress. This will not be done by the President, who has again declared his purpose of leaving the whole question with the people. A number of Republican journals and politicians, however, some of them of considerable weight and influence, support it upon the grounds that, inasmuch as the annexation proposition originally emanated from the President, his re-election was an indorsement of it by the people. This, however, is by no means the case. There has been no recent expression of public opinion whatever concerning the matter. When the people are ready they will unquestionably speak with directness and authority. As it is, the matter remains in exactly the same condition in which it was a year ago. The time may come when the acquisition of that country will be favored by the people of this as a wise and necessary measure. But it is not yet, as those who are engineering the project will probably be aware, or understand.

IT is not improbable that what is known as the "French spoliation Claims" question will be finally disposed of during the present session of Congress. These claims, which date from before 1800, have survived every administration since that of President ADAMS. The bill for their payment will come up for consideration in the Senate on the 12th of the present month. The amount involved is several millions of dollars. Meetings of the descendants of the original claimants are being held in various parts of the country, for the purpose of memorializing Congress in behalf of the payment of the claims. It is said that, among the parties interested in them, are the descendants of many eminent merchants, who explored distant oceans and opened new paths in the commerce of this republic; who, by their enterprise, acquired fortunes and founded colleges and other public institutions, some of whose posterity, who hold large claims against the nation, and who might enjoy affluence, were justice accorded to them, are now, by the vicissitudes of fortune, languishing in alms-houses, or dependent upon the charity of friends and relatives.

THE decline in the price of iron is attracting the attentions of politicians, as well as those engaged in the iron trade. As Great Britain smelts nearly one-half the iron made in the world, and since the consumption of the country is increasing at the rate of about 20,000 tons per month, it is believed that British iron will soon again come into such competition with our manufacturers as to render a higher tariff necessary. Owing to the limited supplies of Europe, American production has been largely stimulated, and millions of dollars have been invested in new furnaces. In Pittsburgh, within a period of eight months, four new furnaces have been put in blast, with an aggregate capacity of seventeen hundred tons per week. Similar activity has been developed in other sections. It is not believed, however, that with the greatly diversified uses to which iron is now put, and the larger demands that exists for it, that the market is soon to be glutted. Prices may recede considerably, and yet metal can be smelted at a profit in this country—and that, too, without any additional duty on foreign iron. When it becomes necessary to protect our manufacturers against the cheap labor of England, the tariff question will doubtless receive prompt attention.

ASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS.

To-day the Forty-second Congress assembles for its third and closing session, expiring by constitutional limitation at noon on the fourth of next March. The session will therefore last but three months; while, deducting the time usually devoted to the holidays, the working part of the session will hardly, at the outside, exceed fifty days. There is an immense amount of work to be done, and although the Appropriation Committee, which has held daily sessions for nearly two weeks past, has almost completed its labors, and will have the principal appropriation bills quite ready by the time the House is prepared to settle down for the transaction of business, there are a great variety of measures, some of them growing out of the probable recommendations of the President's Message, and others suggested by the interests of the tax-payers and the needs of the country generally, which will challenge the most earnest and thorough consideration of the members. Doubtless, also, the lobby will be actively engaged; and although there are unquestionably some plans deserving support which will serve to succeed, there will be numberless "jobs" appealing for government aid of one kind or another, which will call for the closest scrutiny—some of them, indeed, for the most strenuous opposition—on the part of our legislators. In the aggregate, appropriations will probably be asked to the amount of three or four hundred millions of dollars. The necessity of the utmost prudence and caution will therefore be apparent at a glance. Measures in favor of the postal telegraph scheme, and for the establishment of a system of compulsory education will also, it is likely, be introduced, both of which propositions may perhaps be considered wise and creditable. Action will also undoubtedly be taken on the bill, already reported, for the better protection of immigrants, a measure which deserves to receive prompt and careful consideration. It is likely, too, that the question of the chartering of freight railroads by the government, under its general powers for the regulation of commerce between the States, will come prominently before Congress. As will therefore be seen, there will be little time for idling, if the public necessities are to be properly attended to, and it is to be hoped the mere political wranglers who are still members of the national legislature will have the good sense to bear this important fact in mind. What is needed, is a business session, conducted with sound judgment, great caution and strict economy. It is not a time for squabbles or scrambles of any kind.

HORACE GREELEY.

Whatever may be fairly urged in the way of general objection to the ancient saying which enjoins that only good shall be spoken of the dead, the humane precept will certainly rule for the present in the judgments of the American press concerning Mr. GREELEY. To the unconditional admirers and eulogists of the late editorial candidate for the Presidency, his death is a consecration, and even to his most earnest political opponents the time and circumstances of his decease must seem invested with a pathos sufficiently powerful to banish all disposition to criticize the character or to scrutinize closely the career of the man. People no longer think of him as the candidate of a party for the Presidency, or of the peculiarities of habit and temper which appeared to them to disqualify him for the duties of that high office. Mr. GREELEY'S candidacy is viewed as a slight and almost insignificant episode in his long career, and as the popular estimate of his talents and virtues was originally formed without reference to or thought of any official position in the gift of the people, they now recollect and review them in connection with the line of activity which he chose for himself, and which he pursued through more than thirty years, with the most strenuous industry and with results at once brilliant and, upon the whole, beneficent. One of the first American newspaper men to appreciate fully the power of the press in a mighty nation of readers and free men, he established the *Tribune*, and stamped upon it the features of his own individuality in lines so bold and so clearly defined that they twain became one flesh. There is hardly any exaggeration or even a figure in the expression, as wherever the English language is spoken, not only in America but on the coast of China, in British India, and in the Pacific Islands, for a score of years at least, the names of GREELEY and the *Tribune* have been interchangeable terms, each of them designating the same distinctly constituted and well understood character. And to the minds of the regular readers of the paper it stood forth invested with the traits of a living personality, of a man whose nature, principles, sentiments, prejudices and antecedents were familiarly known, whose eyes and ears were ever open to the sights and sounds of the busy, striving world around him, and whose judgment concerning each important or exciting event of the time might be anticipated like the judgment of an intimate acquaintance.

The intense individuality of the *Tribune*, the reflection or reproduction of the editor's own, was, no doubt, one great secret of the wide popularity of the journal. Its readers were constantly made to feel that its opinions were the views of a man who thought for himself, and could give reasons good or bad for his convictions. They were neither the echoes of others' thoughts nor elaborate guesses at the fancied thoughts of readers put forth in the hope of pleasing them. Hence great multitudes who little relished some of Mr. GREELEY'S opinions read the *Tribune* because they admired his independence and his courage. And as to the clearness and vigor with which even the most eccentric opinions were supported in the paper there could be no difference of opinion. Independence and vigor, however, would never have sufficed without other qualities to win for the *Tribune* the great audience which it finally gathered. The energetic humanity of the paper was the quality which most of all recommended it to the American people. *Pogino hominem sapit.* Mr. GREELEY took the lead among American newspapermen in making the relief and improvement of man's estate one great object of his journalistic labors. At first in favor of a radical reorganization of society, he became the most zealous advocate of whatever agency or measure seemed to him adapted to increase the comforts and general welfare of the people. And on such subjects he wrote with a degree of force and courage which could have been inspired only by genuine moral earnestness, with whatever mingling of human infirmity. Whether right or wrong as to the fitness or worth of the reforms he recommended, there could be little if any doubt about his sincerity or the entire good faith with which he urged them. Hence the reformers of all classes found a large proportion of the men whose professions engage their thoughts and efforts in the endeavor to elevate the moral and intellectual condition of their fellow creatures, came at length to regard the *Tribune* as an ally. Even the abolitionists, while watching GREELEY'S course, now with "trembling hope," then with disgust, and again with undisguised contempt, could not help at times recognizing the service which he was rendering to their cause. His disapprobation of slavery seems at first to have turned chiefly upon its economical evils, and upon its injurious influence upon the white race. The masters rather than the slaves moved his sympathies, and called forth denunciations of a system which trained up the slave-owners in arrogance, tyranny, and the natural vices of an idle life, while it paralysed the intelligence and the energies necessary to the full utilization of the ground and its resources. The slaves, however, were not wholly forgotten. While he seldom if ever lent the columns of his paper to those pitiful appeals and heart-rending narratives which filled the publications of the abolitionists, he did not fail from time to time to make such use of the abundant facts at command as might most effectually disgust Northern readers with the compromises of the constitution, and most effectually alarm Southern readers for the safety of their peculiar institution. No doubt it is in his character and office of agitator against slavery that GREELEY will be longest and most favorably remembered. As an agitator he has had no superior in history. Had he yielded to the wishes of the abolitionists and occupied their ground, his influence would have been at once restricted to the narrow limits of a narrow sect. But he was too sagacious to make such a mistake. Standing on the constitution which he respected while provoking the slaveholders to disregard its provisions, and battling against slavery as he battled against whatever else seemed to him most glaringly wrong and injurious to the people, GREELEY put the nation through the best possible course of preparation for the great conflict which was inevitable. The *Tribune* thus rendered to American civilization a service which can never be forgotten. And as the editor of the *Tribune* may well be regarded as happy in the opportunities of his life, he may, with equal reason, be pronounced fortunate, as a Roman would be pronounced, in the opportunity of his death. In a free country, through long years, fighting the enemies of human freedom, combating ignorance and sloth and helping on many good causes, laboring ever in the light, with his countrymen and all the future to watch and judge him, GREELEY lived a peculiarly active and intense life. Though he failed to become President, he had as large a share as any other man in the victory which made the Presidency an office worth aspiring to. Then in all probability his work in the country was so completely done that his subsequent activity might rather have detracted from than added to his fame and usefulness.

An Awkward Position.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I believe that a precedent is wanting for the condition of things created by the death of Mr. Greeley. The query is, will the electors cast their votes for a dead man, or exercise their constitutional right and vote for some living man? D.

AFTER a protracted trial of cunduranga in the cancer wards of the Middlesex hospital, in London, the medical authorities of that institution have arrived at the conclusion that the drug has no effect on cancer. The British *Medical Journal*, of February 17th, says that at a recent meeting of the Clinical Society in London, a report was read by the unprofessional gentlemen who had been conducting this investigation, in which it was distinctly stated that not one single indication of improvement had been observed in any of the cases treated by the alleged remedy. In fact, the disease either ran its natural course or the patient showed symptoms of derangements of system which might fairly be supposed to the drug. At the same meeting, the fact was mentioned that a large number of persons in England, misled by the reports that had come from America, were paying exorbitant prices for the nostrum, and the feeling was strongly expressed that it was desirable that the public should be made aware of its utter worthlessness.

ONE place to which the news of the re-election of Grant came with an unwelcome import was Utah. The Mormons did not like it and the Gentiles did. Brigham at the last conference spoke ominously of the condition of the church, and rated his people soundly for not supporting that religious establishment through which he maintained his autocratic rule. He talked of building a new town on the order of Enoch, where one commands and others obey, in some region where no law or bayonets could reach him; which sounds as if he had at last become convinced that he could not, in such a thing as Federal power in the United States.

A BILL has been introduced into the Indiana Legislature which provides that in cases of homicide where the plea of insanity is set up, and the defendant is acquitted, the jury shall specify in their verdict whether the return of "not guilty" was upon that ground. If so, the maniac, who in an instant of uncontrollable irresponsibility slew a fellow creature, is forthwith to be committed to a lunatic asylum, but until pronounced sane by another jury, and for life or a term of years, according to the nature of the crime charged.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* thinks enough is known of the administration policy to render it certain that it will favor bank if not currency expansion, which is the most powerful stimulant to activity in trade speculation. After January opens, that paper believes, it is reasonable to expect great activity in business, both here and in Europe, under the stimulus of the flood of gold currency, especially in Europe, and bank expansion in this country.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The New York *World* states that justifiable homicide is now held to include "the case of every man who kills any other man on account of any woman and of every woman who kills any man on any account whatever." That is about true.

The Superintendent of the European and North American Railway has sent to all the employees of the road a form of pledge for them to sign, whereby they agree to abstain from intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and the use of profane or ungentlemanly language. Accompanying the blank pledge is a circular informing the employees that this step is taken in consequence of frequent complaints at the office, and requesting those declining to sign to give notice of their intentions, that their places may be filled by others.

Virginia seems to be taking long strides in progress for that sleepy old Commonwealth. Internal improvements of various sorts are in progress or contemplation, and a Lynchburg paper predicts that within a very few years the State will be a marvel of progress.

It is announced very quietly that Prof. Watson, of Ann Arbor (Mich.) Observatory has discovered a new planet, not a common asteroid—those are plenty enough—but a real new planet. Now this is a very important astronomical event, if the announcement is true, and the new star must be christened.

Ten American locomotives have already been forwarded to fill orders from Russia, and the Baldwin factory has just received a contract for nine more to be put on a railway in Finland.

In response to the request of this government for information from foreign nations respecting the regulations of their steamboat service, nearly all the leading nations of Europe have forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, through the State Department the desired documents. These will be carefully examined and any points which can be practically incorporated in our steamboat bill will be recommended in the proposed amendment.

One effect of the disease in Wheeling, is the abandonment of the stables by the rats. As soon as a horse commences to cough, the rodents make for the open air.

The Lord Chamberlain of England has inscribed the barmaid shows, which for a number of years have constituted a ridiculous feature in the recreations of the British capital. Trim and buxom young women, in endless file, presiding over beer-pumps and insisting to the chaff of the British snob, or the pointed batteries of the cockney "gent," are deemed by the Lord Chamberlain to be exhibitions destitute of a high moral purpose.

A bill has been offered for the consideration of the Indiana Legislature, providing that newspapers shall be exempt from prosecution for libel for the publication of true reports of legislative, judicial and public proceedings, except on proof of actual malice.

The *National Standard* will be united with the *National Temperance Advocate* on the first of January, 1873. Its editor, Mr. A. M. Powell, will hereafter be associated with the *Advocate*.

Rev. H. W. Beecher, in his recent lecture advocating compulsory education, declared that organized dishonesty is becoming more and more the law of the time, and that the education provided by the State should include not only the common school branches, but the elements of universal morality.

The Pacific Railroad thinks it can defy the snows this winter even if they are as severe as those of last. Over the mountains it has raised its track for ten miles from one to seven feet, so that the winds will keep it clear. Snow-sheds over the track have been built for an aggregate distance of 16 miles; the snow fences have been extended to 80 miles; and the monster snow plows of a weight of 35 tons are building to open the blockades that may, in spite of all the rest, come from long and severe storms.

A firm of silk manufacturers at Paterson, N. J. are about to have a very important matter tested in the courts. Some of their operators are on a strike, and have by threats of violence prohibited others from working. Two of the ringleaders have been arrested and committed to jail on the charge of conspiracy.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* has this piece of news: Since 1865 many, we may say a large number of planters in Georgia have hid away a large amount of gold, which they received in payment for cotton, or which they obtained for greenbacks at the rate of 42 to 51 per cent. premium. We have heard the amount estimated as high as fifteen to twenty millions dollars.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says that the United States Inspector of Boilers and the Inspector of Hulls are accused of refusing to give certificates to the owners of certain vessels, for the sole purpose of preventing competition, with a line of steamers, the proprietors of which they desire to favor. In one instance, it is asserted, an opposition steamer, new and staunch, could not get a certificate, and was kept in port, losing $10,000 in consequence.

Here is the way in which they manage these matters in Vienna: A contractor named Satiny having defrauded the Austrian municipality of twenty-two thousand florins in a contract, the over-shrewd Viennese was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to nine years' imprisonment. Try it here.

Nearly seventy thousand tons of various kinds of sailing craft will be built in Maine during the coming year, if material and labor can be obtained. In the Bath district the amount expected to be reached will be 15,000 tons. The same large increase holds good in nearly every shipbuilding town in the State.

The great and progressive Northwest still leads the van in startling novelties and astounding inventions. At the last county agricultural fair, held at Stillwater, Minn., a valuable ring was actually placed on the list of prizes for the most comely lady on the fair grounds. This premium was really awarded, and the winning lady's name is printed in large type in the Minnesota journals.

The revision of the census returns shows that the population of the London, England, district or division is even larger than was at first stated. No less than 2,787,170 persons were enumerated in the metropolis in April, 1871.

British speculators are sending for large quantities of American oysters to plant in English waters, and expect that the bivalves will thrive, for the reason that they have some moister seasons there that can be found in any other country.

Elaborate experiments made during the past year by the Chief of the Engineers of the Army have led him to recommend the adoption of torpedoes for coast defences. It will cost two millions to fully equip our seaports with these terrible engines of destruction, and half a million to place them in the chief harbors.

Fifteen hundred children pass six hours a day in a public school building in New York, which is so unsafe that their lives are in instant and lasting peril, but the authorities cannot, they say, repair the building because of the lack of funds in the plundered city treasury.

The eternal fitness of things is entirely upset by the discovery of a mineral spring in the city of Milwaukee, where to offer any inducement to anybody to drink anything but lager beer is not only useless but insulting.

At Manchester, England, the free libraries have proved highly successful. The number of times that persons have availed themselves of the libraries during the year 1871-72, was 1,264,695, against 2,112,900 the previous year. The accessions amount to 14,387 volumes.

PERSONAL.

Miss Ida Greeley sells at auction next Saturday a large part of the stock and farming utensils of the Chappequa farm. Only a pair of horses is to be kept, and the farm is to be put down almost wholly to grass, for both convenience and economy's sake.

Here is the groundwork for a first-class novel. A blind man was crossing Broadway, New York, when he was on the point of being run over by a reckless hansom cab driver, and at the risk of her own life a beautiful young lady sprang to his rescue and piloted the old man to the pavement in safety. A rich bachelor saw the transaction and straightway sought her out, was introduced, courted, proposed and was accepted, and married the heroine without loss of time. The effect on the blind man is pathetical. Hopeful young ladies can be seen standing in the vicinity of street crossings, with one eye searching for stray blind men, and the other on the lookout for a rich bachelor: for it would be an awful bore if they should tackle the old man and have the bachelor somewhere around.

The "New Jerusalemite" settlement near Augusta, Georgia, under the rule of Joseph Curry, the self-appointed ruler and prophet, from Manchester, has dwindled from one hundred to eighteen persons, the balance having seceded in disgust. Two more recently fled to Augusta and claimed the protection of the authorities. They stated that Curry had been for some time past in a condition bordering strongly of insanity. His dress during the cold weather has consisted of a pair of linen pants and a linen shirt, over which he wears a sort of loose linen gown. He wears no shoes or socks. He has shaved off his hair, whiskers and eyebrows, and wears a nature with the words "Holiness to Yahveh" written in front. He now declares that he is the second Adam; that the President of the United States, the Vice President and Speaker of the House will all be destroyed in the next four weeks, and that he will then rule over the whole country, and particularly over the South. A few days ago he sent one of his men around to the women of the colony, and demanded all of their jewelry or trinkets of any description. They were compelled to yield to the demand.

EX-Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles corroborates in the December *Galaxy* the claim that Chief Justice Chase wrote the closing paragraph of the Emancipation Proclamation, containing the grand invocation to Heaven for its success.

The roll of unsung great, how glorious it is! Did any of the heroes of the Iliad or the Æneid, or one of Arthur's knights do ever so really noble and self-sacrificing a deed as this negro clergyman who died, Lexington, Kentucky, in a great fire there, ran into a burning house and carried to his own home in his arms a bed-ridden old woman broken out with small pox? Here were the dangers and horrors most dreaded of all sorts, without the slightest compensation of glory. All honor to such a man as this Stansbery.

William Edwards, of Vermont, having lived alone in the world for ninety-five years, has concluded to try matrimony, and took to wife, the other day, a young lady of seventy. Mr. Edwards has quite a remarkable history. He was one of Washington's soldiers, and was twice wounded at Waterloo, yet he is very hearty and healthy. We regret to say that the sale of Brother Trask that a strict regard for truth compels us to state that Mr. Edwards has been in receipt of a pension for only eighty-two years. His grandfather was one hundred and four when he died, and his great-grandfather was one hundred and fourteen, but he regards his father as having been cut off in his youth, as he died when only sixty-seven years old. Mr. Edwards intends to take a trip to London, next summer, to claim a bounty due to British soldiers over sixty-one years old, which, with the accrued interest, will amount to nearly $5,000 now.

New England's smartest old lady is "Aunt" Sally Horton, who is seventy-seven years old, and during the past season has caught anywhere from three hundred to five hundred pickerel from Lake Memphremagog. Sometimes facing a storm in rowing for the bay a mile or two alone. She is also in the habit of taking little strolls of five or six miles a day, and is thought to be good for twenty miles a day, while to be confined to the house for a length of time would, according to the old lady's notion, be as distress to her as to cage a bird accustomed to the free air of heaven.

Somebody starts a report that the President is expected to make us a visit to that country. We think coming events do not cast their shadows quite so far in advance.

A wealthy gentleman named Dunlop, who recently died at Troy, New York, bequeathed to Miss Mary J. Aiken, of Dutchess county, the sum of $10,000. Mr. Dunlop was engaged to be married to Miss Aiken, but for some reason the engagement was broken by him. The following clause in his will explains the matter very clearly: "Many years since, before my acquaintance with the late Mrs. Dunlop, I was engaged to Miss Aiken, a gentle and estimable creature, is forthwith to be committed to a lunatic asylum, but until pronounced sane by another jury, and for life or a term of years, according to the nature of the crime charged. broken off from causes entirely my own, and for which I have ever since been sincerely grieved. I have ever since been sincerely grieved. I have ever since been sincerely grieved.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, November 30, 1872.

The report of the condition of the New York banks received to-day by wire is encouraging, and gives a brighter look to that statement than for some weeks past. The banks have gained in strength $1,551,760, and have been thus enabled to extend accommodations to the business community to an equal extent. The banks now hold $2,745,150 above the 25 per cent. required by law.

Deposits increased	$2,263,700
Circulation decreased	5,900
Liabilities increased	$2,257,800
Specie increased	$ 845,900
Legal tenders ditto	1,970,200
Reserve increase	$2,116,200

—The improved condition of the New York banks is reflected here in the more healthy condition of the money market. The bill brokers report most of their engagements for the week filled, and they go home to spend the day of rest with the feeling that their clients are all provided for. Money seeking permanent investment in mortgages in amounts from one to five thousand dollars is in good supply, the only difficulty being that the investors are misled by the high quotations for short commercial paper, which just now pay a high rate, forgetting that during the greater portion of the year much of the paper now offering cannot be had at all or at a low rate of discount. Merchants can afford to pay high rates for money only during the season of stringency, and mortgage loans, if made for legitimate purposes, can afford to pay no more than the average of mercantile loans. Lenders cannot expect to get on time real estate loans, on property having a good rental value more than eight to nine per cent., and should remember that funds now invested in good commercial paper at nine to twelve per cent. during the summer rests idle in bank or is content with four and five per cent. per annum.

—A dispatch from Marietta informs us that the Union Bank of that place, which closed on account of the suspension of the Marietta Iron Works and the railroad contracting firm of Cutler & Co., of Cincinnati, has resumed with unimpaired capital, their partners being wealthy soon repaired the temporary embarrassment.

—The Lectonia Iron and Coal Company have stopped on account of their inability to renew maturing paper, which every manufacturing company has their assets carefully handled would pay all liabilities and leave a surplus.

—The *Iron trade*, on which Pittsburgh's whole business fabric rests, has been, during the past two years, one of unexampled prosperity, and while the great extent of that interest calls for a large amount of capital, yet the profit to the trade as a whole cannot but have been something very handsome. The cost of production per ton of pig metal was estimated for 1871 at $29 65, a reduction from the cost of the year before of over one per cent. The price of iron has, during that time, varied from $40 to $60 per ton; the total production per annum being something over two millions of tons of pig. With the above figures, it is not hard to estimate the net profit to the iron interests of the country, a large share of which belongs to this city.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Even'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	115	115¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115¾	115¾
10-10s	105¾	105¾
New 5s	109¾	109¾
Gold	112¾	112¾
Currency 6s	122½	122½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112¾
United States 6s of 1881	116¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	112¾
United States 10-40s	108¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115¾
Currency Funding	113¾

—Our attention has been attracted by a plan of insurance in use in France, by which a man is insured against loss or damage by any fire which may arise on his own premises. This plan may seem harsh at first sight, but it is certainly based upon a sound principle. Its intent and necessary effect are, to make each man responsible for carelessness directly upon the person guilty of it, this plan is admirable and just.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

November 30, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Gold	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
Canton	56	57	57	57	57
Western Union Tel	77	77	77	77	77
Quicksilver	36	36	36	36	36
Pacific Mail	84½	84¾	84¾	84¾	85
Adams Express				97	
Wells, Fargo Express		80		80	
American Express		57		57	
United States Express		79½		79½	
New York Central	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Erie	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Michigan Central	87	87	87	87	87
Michigan Southern	94¾	95½	95	95¾	94¾
Illinois Central		106		106	
Cleveland and Pittsb'g		87		87	
Chicago and North-west		82		82	
Do preferred	90¾	90¾	90¾	91	91
Rock Island	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
St. Paul	54¾	54¾	54	54	54
Do. preferred	76½	76½	76½	76½	76½
Wabash				54	
Do. Preferred				76½	
Fort Wayne	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Ohio and Mississippi	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Union Pacific	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Chicago and Alton	97	97	97	97	97
Do. preferred	105	105	105	105	105
Boston, Hartford & Erie		10½		10½	
Harlem	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
New Jersey Central	105	105	105	105	105

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the active stocks:

Penn's Central	56¾	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59
Phila. and Erie	27½	North Penns. R. R.	49½
Lehigh Navigation	58¾	United Co.'s of N. J.	204½
Catawissa	52¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n	13¾
Oil Creek & A. V. R.	58¼	Reading	58¾

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 30.—The market is fairly active for the season, especially with the commission houses who are placing a large aggregate of goods. Cotton goods have a further upward tendency. Merinos and woolens of all descriptions have again advanced 10 per yard; Appleton A sold at 22c; Conestoga A at 18c; and are largely sold. Colored cotton flannels of low, medium grades are sold out of first hands. Prints very active, and colored and horse blankets are in very light supply. Ginghams are scarce and looking up. Foreign goods are quiet. Importations for week under one and a quarter millions.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, November 30.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal; No 2 red winter cash and December $1 20. Corn steady and in moderate demand; new mixed sold at 44c. Oats in moderate demand at 30c. Rye, 80c. Barley, 90c. Mess pork quiet at $13 63. Lard quiet at 9c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 30.—Flour dull; superfine $4 50@5 25; extra $5 50@6 25; Ohio and Indiana family $6 50@7 50; Pennsylvania do $6 50@7 50; Minnesota do $6 50@7 50; Western do $6 50@7 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter and white $7 50@8 50; Minnesota do $7 50@8 50; Western do $7 50@8

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Situation in France Serious.

Exciting Scene in the Assembly

The Ministry Desire to Resign.

Thiers Thinks Resignation His Only Course.

The Monarchists Confident.

Steamer Dalmatian Wrecked--Thirty-five Lives Lost.

The Exciting State of Affairs in France—Another Stormy Scene in the Assembly.

PARIS, November 30.—In the Assembly this afternoon, before the minutes of the previous sitting were read, Baragnon, Conservative Deputy, protested against the vote yesterday on the resolution of Minister Dufaure being recorded, because several of the deputies were absent. He did not believe the result was a fair expression of the will of the Assembly. Rabbie said that he considered that the vote eloquently demonstrated on which side the conservative policy could be found. This remark gave rise to great excitement. Many deputies protested against the language of Baragnon. Sentimentions passed backward and forward between the opposing parties. The deputy from Paris questioned the government in relation to the encouraging address sent Thiers by municipal councils during the present controversy. He accused the government of conniving at inciting them. The Minister of the Interior, Ernoul, defended the government in receiving addresses. He announced that he accepted the principle of ministerial responsibility. The agitation here was very great. Duval made a violent attack upon the government. Henrefore, he said, neither Orleanists, Bonapartists or Legitimists will exist, but all parties will unite to arrest the fatal descent of the country. He continued at length in a violent strain, and concluded by moving a resolve declaring that the municipe councils had violated the laws of the country; that Le Franc, in receiving the addresses for the President, has also failed to observe them. Amid much excitement the Assembly proceeded to vote on the motion. It was approved by a vote of 368 yeas against 299 nays. The result was received with great sensation. The sitting was immediately brought to a close.

Throughout the entire debate party feeling was inflamed to its highest pitch. The gloomiest impressions prevailed this evening, and it is feared that it will be impossible for Thiers to govern the country under the present circumstances. The monarchists declare that they will continue the fight to bitter end, unless he disavows all responsibility for the cause of Gambetta.

10 P.M.—It is announced this evening that Le Franc has written his resignation to the President. The ministers are now considering the matter.

Paris Uneasy—Thiers Thinks Resignation his Only Course.

PARIS, December 1, Evening, via LONDON, December 2, 2 A.M.—The resignation of M. Lefranc, Minister of the Interior, which was tendered yesterday, immediately after the result of the debate in the Assembly was known, has been accepted by the President. A cabinet council was held to-day which lasted three hours. All the ministers but one refused their resignations, but up to the present time Thiers refuses to accept them. The President is much affected by the action of the ministers, and he says the only course left for him is to resign. Nothing has yet been decided. The situation is one of the gravest. Paris is uneasy, but the republican ranks are firm and confident.

Operations Against Spanish Insurgents.

MADRID, December 1.—The *Gaceta* has the following reports of operations in the provinces. The insurgents approached the city of Malaga on Friday and made an attack on the troops posted in the suburbs, but were beaten off with heavy loss, leaving several miles. They then withdrew. A Republican band, numbering three hundred, attacked Tarifa, but a force of Spanish troops arrived at Answerable, but failed and were driven off. The insurgents had a fight with troops in the province of Toledo and were defeated. They lost seven men, including two leaders, and twenty-three were taken prisoners. A body of insurgents calling themselves Federals have also been beaten in Valencia.

The Senate has passed the mortgage, bank and loan bills. The loan provided for by the latter bill will probably be issued in Paris.

Twenty-five German Poets Created.

BERLIN, December 1.—The Emperor has by decree created twenty-five poets out of the ranks of government officials, generals and others.

Steamer Wrecked—Thirty-Five Persons Lost.

LONDON, December 2—6 A. M.—The steamship Dalmatian, from Liverpool for the Mediterranean, has been wrecked. Thirty-one of her passengers and crew were lost.

Mi cellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, November 30.—Admiral Dahlgaard, of the American Navy, has banqueted in Malta this week by Admiral Inglefield, commandant of the station. The Admiral proposed the health of the President of the United States and coupled with the toast the expression of the hope that England and America would always be sincere friends and faithful allies. Captain Hand made the appropriate response. He sailed next day for Constantinople.

BERLIN, November 30.—Dr. Nachtigal, of Fashand, of the American Navy, has banqueted in Malta this week by Admiral Inglefield, commandant of the station. The Admiral proposed the health of the President of the United States and coupled with the toast the expression of the hope that England and America would always be sincere friends and faithful allies. Captain Hand made the appropriate response. He sailed next day for Constantinople.

BERLIN, November 30.—Dr. Nachtigal, of the Consul-General to Tunis, has been appointed Consul-General to Egypt.

MADRID, November 30.—In the fight in Murcia thirty-three insurgents were killed. In Malaga two ships were left disabled in the field. Several persons have been arrested for complicity in the rising at Bejasz.

LONDON, December 2.—Mary Somerville, the celebrated mathematician and writer on astronomy, is dead.

European Markets.

LONDON, November 30, 12 M.—Consols for money 92⅞; for account 92⅞ and 92⅝. American securities quiet but steady: 5-20s of '65, 91¾; do, '67, 93⅞; 10-40s, 88¼; new 5s, 88¾; Erie 23.

PARIS, November 30.—Rentes 52 francs 87 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, November 30.—Cotton quiet but steady; middling upland 9⅝@10d; Orleans 10⅛@10¼d. Sales 10,000 bales, speculation and export 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs steady. Red winter wheat 11s 1d. Flour 30s. Corn 28s 9d@29s. Pork 75s.

THE GREELEY ELECTORS

For Whom Will They Vote?

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 1, 1872.

The Greeley Electors.

There is much speculation concerning the course of the electors of the State who went for Greeley will pursue on Wednesday, when they meet to cast their votes. They will of necessity vote for some other person, but so little time is left for consultation between the different State electors, that it seems very doubtful whether the wishes expressed by the Democrats that all should vote for some prominent men of the party, can be carried out.

Suggestion from Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, November 30.—The *Banner* of to-morrow, in view of the complication presented to the electoral colleges by the death of Horace Greeley, proposes that the Southern States which gave their electoral vote for the deceased, cast their vote in the electoral college for Grant, in graceful acknowledgment of, and under the circumstances, hopeless acquiescence to the overwhelming popular verdict of November last. The South avails itself of the opportunity to make the vote unanimous, and shows in the spirit of that cause of reconciliation, of which Greeley was while living, the chief champion. Regardless of his useful life, the heroic and eloquent exponent. The death of Mr. Greeley is unanimously regretted.

Meeting of Maryland Electors Called.

BALTIMORE, MD., December 1.—Since the death of Mr. Greeley a number of telegrams have been received in this city touching how the electoral college of this State will cast its vote for President, and suggesting unanimity in the vote by the Southern States electing Democratic and Liberal tickets. The Maryland electors will have a meeting to-morrow night and decide. The importance attached to the vote to be cast on Wednesday seems to be the bearing it may have on a possible contest in the House. Hendricks's name is proposed in all the telegrams received here. It is suggested that the National Democratic Committee should express its opinion.

The "Tribune" On the Subject.

NEW YORK, December 1.—The *Tribune* of to-morrow will contain a brief editorial article reciting the various propositions which have been made for casting the Greeley electoral votes for Charles Francis Adams or some one of the other candidates before the Cincinnati Convention, for Trumbull, or for Grant. It quotes from the very last article written by Mr. Greeley in the *Tribune* his counsel to the South to accept the situation, and his declaration that he is well assured the chief victory in the late struggle was won. It then recites causes and satisfy the just complaints of the South to the extent of their power. It inquires whether it would not be a legitimate deduction from this, his last earthly counsel, that his vote might appropriately be cast for Grant. It holds that such a course would help to the same admirable solution out of partisanship, and by giving it its election from the whole people make it freer to secure a fair measure in the administration both South and North as are clearly needed, but have been hitherto denied by party necessities. It thinks, however, in this case that Grant Brown should receive the electoral vote for Vice President.

Possible Complication in Case of the Death of Gen. Grant.

LAFAYETTE, IND., December 1.—The *Courier* of to-morrow will contain the following:

"A Grave Complication — Possible contingency of General Grant's Death—What then?"—The death of Horace Greeley, and the possible contingency of General Grant's decease, in the uncertainty of human life, presents a grave complication in the Presidential succession. Next Wednesday the electors meet at the several State capitals to cast their votes. This vote is certified, sealed and transmitted to the President of the Senate, in accordance with the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution, and when the votes shall be opened and counted in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, on February, the person having the greatest number of Votes shall be the President. We assume that since Mr. Greeley is deceased, the electors for the six States he carried will cast the vote of those States for Thomas Hendricks, or some other Democrat. Now suppose, in the interval between next Thursday and the joint convention in February General Grant should die. Hendricks would be the only candidate before the House, which by constitutional requirement must proceed immediately to ballot. They may filibuster until the fourth of March, when the Vice President elect would succeed. But this is revolutionary. So suggest that on Wednesday Indiana cast her votes for Morton. This will not impair Grant's majority, and, covering the contingency of his death, present two names for the House election.

The Meaning of "Scientific Thought."

By scientific thought we mean the application of past experience to new circumstances, by means of an observed order of events. By saying that this order of events is exact, we mean that it is sufficient enough to correct experiments by, but we do not mean that it is theoretically or absolutely exact, because we do not know. The process of inference, we found to be in itself an assumption of uniformity, and that, as the known quantities of the uniformity became greater, the stringency of the inference increased. By saying that the order of events is reasonable, we do not mean that every thing has a purpose, or that every thing can be explained, or that every thing has a cause for means of being so true. But we mean that to every reasonable question there is an intelligible answer, either now or posterity may know by the *exercise of scientific thought.*

When the Roman jurists applied their experience of Roman citizens to dealings between citizens and aliens, showing by the difference of their actions that they regarded the circumstances as essentially different, they laid the foundations of that great structure which has guided the social progress of Europe. That procedure was an instance of scientific thought. When a poet finds that he has to move a strange new world with the old predicates he have not moved; when, nevertheless, he catches fire from their flashes, arms from their armory, sustentation from their footprints, the procedure by which he applies old experience to new circumstances is nothing greater or less than scientific thought. When the moralist, studying the conditions of society and the ideas of right and wrong which have come down to use from a time when a war was the only chance of survival, evolves from them the conditions and ideas which must accompany a time of peace, when the contradictions of equals is the condition of national success—the process by which he does this is scientific thought and nothing else.—*Prof. W. Kingdon Clifford, in Popular Science Monthly.*

WASTE OF FOOD.

A Substitute for Meat.

[From the London Times, October 1, 1872.]

The popular writings of Baron Liebig many years ago rendered most of us in some degree acquainted with the classification of substances used for food, and with the purposes they were so orally supposed to fulfill. He taught broadly that food might be divided into three groups—the albuminous, of which flesh is the type; the oleaginous, or fatty; and the saccharine, which includes the innumerable forms of starch, which are capable of easy conversion into sugar. He taught that the oleaginous matter eaten was partly stored up in the economy as deposited fat, and partly "burnt off" as fuel for the production of animal heat. The saccharine matter was entirely burnt off in the same way; and only the albuminous was capable of being converted into the solid tissues of the body, and of supplying a daily waste of those tissues, which was assumed to be considerable. The albuminous group of substances were found not only in animal food, but were largely represented in the vegetable kingdom, especially by the "gluten" of wheat, and by substances in which the pea and bean family were especially rich. Had it not been for this, Baron Liebig taught, life could not have been maintained on vegetable food alone; and, as it was, vegetables presented the necessary albuminous nutriment in forms more costly and less easy of application to the repair of the body, than in the forms furnished by the flesh of animals. Hence the animal kingdom remained the chief and the office of digesting vegetable albumen, and, by converting it into flesh, of increasing its fitness to become the food of man. Such was the broad basis of these views, it was assumed that a large proportion of animal food was, if not necessary, at least desirable for the supply of waste; and that farinaceous and leguminous matters were of little value except to maintain temperature, and to support the whole quantity of a meal a bulk favorable to the digestive process. The progress of inquiry during late years has led, however, to considerable divergence from these doctrines. It is still held that only the albuminous material can be applied to the repair of the body; but it is known that the destruction of the body is far less in amount than was supposed, and that a great proportion of the albuminous matter taken by habitual flesh-eaters is at least simply wasted, and is often distinctly injurious. Many of these substances consumed are not merely "deposited," but circulate and operate in the economy, and will furnish every one of the tissues, but especially to the brain, the nerves and the muscles. The saccharine group is not subservient only, or mainly, to the production of heat, but generally to the production of force; and the vital actions of the body, instead of being maintained at the expense of his solid structure, is derived chiefly at the expense of the force yielded by the destruction of the starchy and saccharine matters which he consumes. It follows that these two groups are entitled to a very different place in nutritive value, and that the albuminous food, although necessary in moderate quantity, is superfluous when that moderate quantity is exceeded. The conclusions which result from scientific inquiry are thus brought into perfect harmony with the teachings of experience. A diet of suitable vegetable substances, with a sufficiency of fat, will everywhere present a low life in the midst of high civilization, and the vegetable food affording by its gluten a sufficiency of material for tissue repair, and the fat being always essential. It is the staple of food not only in the polar regions, where a quantity which would elsewhere be superfluous is necessary to maintain the low external temperatures, but, with the addition of rice, forms the substantial food of millions who live under a tropical sun. An exclusively animal diet, on the other hand, is impossible for men whose restless activity is comparable to that of the animal carnivora, and, as was proved by a cruel experiment once tried at Montpellier, in which criminals would, under ordinary circumstances, prove within a few days fatal to them.

If we apply these considerations to the ordinary dietary of English families, it will be seen that our common practice is to consume a large excess, assuming far too much of it, and to waste vegetable food by not availing ourselves of it in the variety and abundance and infinite variety. We get our supplies of saccharine and albuminous substances chiefly from bread, potatoes and sugar, and we regard all the other vegetables more as a luxury or a relish than as a possible main-stay of nutrition. Take the article of curry, it constitutes the chief sustenance of millions of people. Our cooks are taught to provide for Hindoo fellow-subjects, might each give us a useful lesson in the simple art of economizing meat, and supplies by making them go further than we do, and in the art also, less simple, though even more important, of using all the various forms of vegetable food for their proper and legitimate purposes. But another source of waste which, it is believed, may be found in the absence of any trade organization for bringing temporary abundance of some particular kind to the doors of those who consume it. Heads of families who visit Billingsgate in the early morning often fall under wondering friends that on such and such a day fish was fabulously cheap, and recount their purchases to envious ears. The people generally visit Billingsgate, and the ordinary fate of a glut of fish there is to perish and ultimately to be consigned to the manure of markets as unfit for human food. The retail sellers of fish are supposed to be greatly averse from any

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage November 29, 1872.

John Wilburn, Springfield, Ohio..... Cents.
Miss Louise Eschelburg, Brazos, Caddeld, Pa.....4
Charles Tolson, New York.....4
Miss D. L. S. Fisher, Rochester, Pa.....4
F. W. Ansly, St. Augustine, Florida.....4
Miss Nettie M. Liggott, Hollidaysburg, Pa.....4
D. W. Proctor, Huntingdon, Pa.....4
JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

Crystal Wedding.

The Bear of *Radical* contains the following pleasant paragraph: The fifteenth anniversary of the wedding of Rev. W. H. Locke and his estimable lady occurring on Tuesday, his congregation determined to celebrate the occasion. Accordingly invitations were issued which were largely responded to, and a very pleasant social gathering enjoyed in Numerous presents were from earlier beids of labor were present to show their appreciation of their former minister. The presence of the pastor of the Presbyterian church, Bridgewater, Rev. J. B. Sheilds, Rev. Dr. Riggs, Rev. W. G. Taylor, of the Phillipsburg Soldiers' Orphan School, with members of the Presbyterian and United Presbyterian churches, attest the esteem in which the Reverend gentleman is held, as well as the catholic feeling existing in the various churches in the community. The presents were numerous, and the ladies of the church, with their accustomed energy, supplied a very fine collation, which was highly enjoyed by all present.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas—Full Bench.

The following order was made in this Court on Saturday:

November 30, 1872.—It is now ordered that all open cases on June and September lists, which shall be ordered for trial within ten days, by written precipe filed, shall be placed at foot of the trial list by the Prothonotary, and be treated, when reached, as on second call of the list; and all cases upon said lists open and not so ordered on present list within ten days, shall be marked and continued by the Prothonotary. BY THE COURT.

COMMITTER IN THE MCGINNIS CASE.

Jacob H. Walter, Esq., ex-Prothonotary, was appointed committee of the person and estate of Hugh McGinnis, recently adjudged a lunatic by a jury to be an habitual drunkard.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

202. Watson vs. P. & R. Co.
18. Fowler, for use, vs. the Long. Shaft Co.
97. Wehrli vs. Thornburg, admr.
46. Heckenberg vs. Ware et al.
97. Buente vs. Walter.
101. Ackerman vs. West Penn'a R. R.
140. Workman & Davis vs. Davison.
130. Jackson vs. Walters et al.
131. Ihl vs. Same.
142. Franklin R. & L. Ass'n. vs. Lang.
156. Kress vs. Bowman.
157. Hudson vs. Miller.
160. Grier vs. Shultz.
161. Same vs. Same.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

This Court was in session on Saturday, and disposed of some business not of public interest.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

198. Allegheny City vs. Andrews.
76. Robinson's exrs vs. Ege.
9. Bueute & Co. vs. Dr. A. Walter.
25. Littell & Mechling vs. Gazzam.
40. George Wells vs. Charles Black.
74. J. & J. Williams vs. Wm. Mc Cullough.
81. Mansfield & Fitzsimmons vs. A. J. Griggs.
107. Weisenberger vs. Reiman et. al.

Equity—Judge Collier.

This Court was in session on Saturday, finishing the business of the term. The December term commences to-day, Judge Sterrett presiding. The following trial list will be called:

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

John Reugh, Philip Sauer et al.,
Joseph Recese, Chas. and Ed. Evesen,
R. R. Cousin, Mary Williams,
Chas. Milner, Philip Prayer,
Henry Buter, Jacob Carlin,
Wm. Linton, Kate Brown,
John Lightner, Ed. Warren.
Wm. Leutenberger, Alex. Irwin.
Jacob Bard et al., John Fitzgerald,
John Fritz et al., Simon Parker.
James Parker,

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The case of R. F. Clow vs. the Derby Coal Company was on this case. Court adjourned until Monday, at which time the case will be resumed.

On motion of George Shiras, Esq., Mr. J. A. Emery, of this city, was admitted to practice in both the Circuit and District Courts.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Cyrus Houghton and John Artherhold, doing business as Artherhold & Houghton, and Cyrus Houghton and John Wilmer, doing business as Houghton & Wilmer, were adjudged bankrupts on creditors' petitions, by Register Wilson, in Bankruptcy, of Scranton.

Frank L. Lee, of Allegheny city, against whom a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy was filed some time since by A. P. Callow, filed an answer and declared a dividend. The case was ordered by the Court for February special term.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Sheriff elect, Mr. John H. Hare, goes into office on the 6th day of January.

THE ladies had sufficient to do to maintain the perpendicular while returning from church last night.

THE streets were in a very slippery condition last evening, which interfered greatly with the attendance at the churches.

JOHN GRAHAM has been held to bail by Alderman Barr for assault and battery in striking David Jones a blow on the nose.

THE Mayor disposed of thirty-eight common cases yesterday morning. None of them were of unusual importance.

MR. KOLLODLAR is charged before Alderman Barr with keeping a ferocious dog. There will be a hearing in the case to-day.

THERE ARE SIX hundred and eighty-five dollars in the treasury of the Mechanics House Company. The boys will likely make a party.

PATRICK MCGEE paid twenty-five dollars to Deputy Mayor Wilson yesterday for disorderly conduct in West Pittsburgh on Saturday morning.

PETER SLICKER will have a hearing this morning before Alderman Barr, on a charge of disorderly conduct, preferred by M. Schofield.

JOSEPH EVANS was brought before Deputy Mayor Schleicher, yesterday, charged with assault and battery on oath of Ellen Carroll. He gave bail for court.

THERE was a light fire at the leather establishment of Mr. G. O. Hoffstott, No. 229 Liberty street, about six o'clock yesterday morning. The damage was trifling.

A POLICEMAN named Matthew Fahey is charged before Alderman Taylor with arresting Joseph Evan without cause or provocation. Defendant gave bail for a hearing.

A boy named Thomas Hanlon, residing in the Thirtieth ward, fell from a Birmingham street car, on Saturday night, and fractured his jaw. Dr. Brewster dressed the injured.

ON Saturday morning Alderman Hoerr, of the Fourth ward, committed Daniel Neiland, to jail, in default of $600 bail, on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by his mother.

DANIEL MCCLOSKEY was injured a few days ago by falling off a wagon on Federal street, Allegheny, is now lying in a critical condition, until it is feared that fever will set in.

A LAD named Thomas May was taken before Alderman Hoerr on Saturday, charged with obtaining pay for tickets to the Schools of the Ninety-Nine Wards, Pittsburgh. This school is attended by the children of some of our wealthiest and most influential citizens. Long before the question had been brought into public notice the colored children of Judge Liberty Wells were admitted freely to this school. Under its management they have harmonized as well as could be expected, and have refused to disturb the pleasant relation which should exist between teacher and pupil, and between the representatives of the two races. Let the influence of this important and rapid improvement the pupils of the Highland and Ninth ward schools may challenge comparison with any other school in the district, if merit be a recommendation for advancement. During the past two years I have been a frequent visitor to these schools, and I have yet to hear an insulting epithet used by any member of the school. The question arises, why cannot all the schools be so easily harmonized in this school it can as easily be regulated by any other if the teachers will have no one to interfere with their rules and regulations. I also hold the opinion that it will be a mutual benefit to the children, for it will excite them to redoubled efforts in order to excel in their studies. A healthful rivalry will spring up between the two classes which shall be profitable to both. The white child will endeavor to excel the colored youth, and the colored youth will study diligently in order to prove that their mental endowments is not, under any circumstances, inferior to the descendants of the Anglo-Saxon race.

The third argument used against mixed schools is that there will be a distinction made between the white and colored children by the teachers. The charge is unjust, as made against those noble men and women who have dedicated their lives and energies to the noble work of instructing the young in order that they may soar to nobler heights. But they may be ignorant of the mysteries of nature than the generation that have preceded them, and that the rising generation may make the future of America the most glorious that this mighty continent, and that the rising generation may make the future of America the most glorious that God ever gave a people on this earth. I have conversed with a number of colored citizens whose children have been admitted to the white schools, and they speak in the highest terms of the rapid advancement their children have made since their admission. Let the prejudice of the past be buried, would willingly again send their children to a separate school. Let us all endeavor to have our children have equal school privileges. Let all have an equal start in the race of life. Let there be no distinction in the arena of educational advantages. Let our system of free schools open a straight way from the threshold of every abode, however humble, in the village or the city, to the high places of usefulness, influence and honor, and then will it be said, as it can truly be said now, that in every talent, by watching with an eagle eye for every chance of improvement, by bounding forward like a greyhound at the most distant glimpse of honorable opportunity, by "redeeming the time," devising liberal things, and by occasional advantages, the humblest may make themselves useful, honored and happy.

AN OBSERVER.

NOTE.—The above communication is from the pen of one of the intelligent colored men of Pittsburgh, and deserves to be read by the intelligent and the prevailing sentiments of the colored people on this subject.—ED. COM.

Mixed Schools.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Permit me to use a brief space in your influential and widely circulated journal to express an opinion on a question which at present appears to attract public attention. I refer to the question of mixed schools. It has been asserted by a few individuals that the majority of colored citizens of this great Commonwealth are opposed to the question of mixed schools. This is an error; for the majority of colored citizens are in favor of it. I conducted a canvass of they were admitted to equal school privileges with the other children in the various wards and districts in which they reside.

At the colored Convention which convened at Harrisburg, Pa., August 20th, 1872, composed of the representative colored men of the State, this question was considered at length and the opinion generally was that so long as colored children were debarred from equal school privileges with the white children, colored would they have to labor under disadvantages in the pursuit of knowledge. It was also the opinion that it duty of every intelligent colored man to agitate this question until the prejudice which debarred their children from the public schools was forever swept away by the light of reason and justice.

Second, it has been asserted that mixed schools are impracticable from the fact that there is an antagonism between the races which would, if brought in contact, be detrimental to both. This is an assertion which is not sustained by actual experiment. I feel confident that a personal canvass of the fact will does not exist in the children, but with the teachers. They are destitute of this race feeling, and their patronage will in all circumstances. All goods offered at this house are sold on the one price system, and no misrepresentation is ever resorted to. The stock of goods is complete and the finest ever offered in this city. It comprises the most stylish and fashionable garments, and a full assortment of gent's furnishing goods. If any of our readers desire to purchase an overcoat they will find just what they want at this house, and at the greatest bargain ever had. In gent's underwear, the inducements offered will greatly astonish all who have been accustomed to pay the exorbitant price as elsewhere prevailing.

Old Money Saheln Eye

Whisky—Insist upon the popular brands —at Getty & Co.'s, Nos. 184 and 186 Fifth avenue.

Holiday Goods at Evans's.

An immense and unusually attractive stock of holiday goods has just been received at the popular price department of D. W. Evans, No. 59 Fifth avenue, and the goods are now being arranged in the most tasteful manner. The stock comprises all of the latest designs in jewelry, as almost endless a variety of variety goods, all the celebrated makes of pocket and table cutlery, pocket cutlery, pocket cutlery, pocket and spy glasses, pistols, revolvers, albums, pocket books, pipes, cutlery, pocket wares and a variety of other valuables impossible to mention, and all of the best manufacture. No worthless goods sold here. By the system of business by which this concern is conducted a full return for its investment is certain and an opportunity of getting the most extraordinary bargains is afforded to every buyer. A call examining their stock of goods offered for sale cannot but in surprise mentally ask himself the question, how can they afford to sell at such prices? and yet it is but true. All the goods are arranged in plain figures, from ten cents to $1 50, so that the visitor can at a glance, without inquiry, discover the cost of any article in any department, and should be a point with intending purchasers to go to the Popular Price Store—59 Fifth avenue, Masonic Hall Building—before the holiday rush sets in.

All Kinds of Vehicles.

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West Pennsylvania Nursery.

Messrs. Hilands, King & Co., proprietors of this famous nursery, are growers and dealers in fruit and ornamental trees, and are now receipted in his new house, bedding, plants, &c. A specialty with this firm is planting trees, shrubbery, &c., for weddings, parties, &c. Office and green house corner of North and Cedar avenues, Allegheny City, where all orders will receive prompt attention.

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Single Shot Guns, $3 to $25. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wadding, Primers, Cleaning Materials, Gun Implements, &c. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express C. O. D.

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Chronic Ailments,

Particularly Scrofula, have their origin in an ill-cured or neglected disease. Do we not see every day persons staggering under the weight of those ill-healed diseases, suffering out by piecemeal the remains of a former malady? Why is it? Is it because the treatment was not suitable or left off too soon. Until the taint is purified up, while the dregs are allowed to remain to break out again? Why is it? Because the only remedy in the most advantageous terms. Among the vehicles manufactured by the firm designated is a box wagon, said to be the best in the world.

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Such is the motto of the Eastern Clothing House, No. 95 Smithfield street, Howard Block, Pittsburgh, and No. 178 Federal street, Allegheny, and any of our readers who favor Mr. Rosenbaum with their patronage will find that it is adhered to at all times and under all circumstances. All goods offered at this house are sold on the one price system, and no misrepresentation is ever resorted to. The stock of goods is complete and the finest ever offered in this city. It comprises the most stylish and fashionable garments, and a full assortment of gent's furnishing goods. If any of our readers desire to purchase an overcoat they will find just what they want at this house, and at the greatest bargain ever had. In gent's underwear, the inducements offered will greatly astonish all who have been accustomed to pay the exorbitant price as elsewhere prevailing.

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